Leek District Urban Council.

JOINT REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Sanitary Inspector

ON THE

Sanitary Condition of Leek,

For the Year 1913.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Leek Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

In placing before you my report for the year 1913, I have endeavoured to follow the suggestions drawn up by the Local Government Board, and have placed the various matters under the headings and in the order requested by the Board.

Vital Statistics.

Births.

The number of Births registered during the year was 331, which is 60 below the average for the preceding ten years, yielding a rate of 19·2 per 1,000. There were 14 still births during the year.

Deaths.

The total number of Deaths registered was 280, which is 1·5 less than the ten years' average, and yields an uncorrected death rate of 16·5 per 1,000; this mortality rate, when necessary corrections have been made, becomes 16·1 per 1,000 of the population.

Causes of Death.

Zymotic Class.

The Zymotic Class of diseases is responsible for 7 deaths, the average for the previous ten years being 20·6; of these 3 each were attributed to measles and whooping cough, and 1 to diphtheria.

In all cases of infectious disease the premises have been promptly inspected, and careful investigation made to discover the source of infection, any sanitary defects discovered being remedied forthwith.

The local milk supply was free from suspicion in every instance.

Scarlet Fever.

51 cases have been notified during the year, the majority of these have been mild attacks.

Diphtheria (including Membraneous Croup).

During the year 4 cases have been notified, these have been mostly mild in character, one death having been attributed to this disease.

We keep a stock of Antitoxin for free distribution at the Sanitary Office, available for the use of Doctors for the cure and prevention of diphtheria among the poor.

Bacteriological Diagnosis.

We continue to use and appreciate the facilities given by the County Council for the bacteriological examination in cases of suspected diphtheria and phthisis.

Phthisis.

Phthisis has been responsible for 22 deaths, the average for the preceding ten years being 24·8.

During the year 49 cases of Pulmonary Phthisis have been notified, warnings and instructions with regard to spitting have been issued, and spitting flasks and a regular supply of disinfectants provided for patients.

Disinfection of premises is carried out in every case after death occurs.

Measles.

During the beginning of the year we experienced what was practically the tail end of an epidemic, from which 3 deaths were recorded, secondarily one to the respiratory complications always associated with and frequently fatal to this disease.

During the summer and autumn we had a most extensive epidemic of German Measles, requiring the closure of many schools, this measure was adopted largely on account of deminished attendance and consequent loss of grant. The mortality was nil, in most cases there was no perceptible illness, and recovery was rapid.

Cerebro-spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis.

During May, June, July and August we had cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever reported, the Cerebro-spinal fluid was in 2 of the cases examined with negative results; at the same time there were several marked cases of Poliomyelitis, mostly recovering with some paralysis remaining. During the same period there were several deaths in young children attributed to convulsions, heat-stroke, cerebral irritation, etc. In view of the great variety manifested in these cases there seems to be two suggested possibilities; either (1) these two diseases are produced by the same germ; or (2) they were possibly all cases of Polio-encephalomyelitis, in some of which cerebral symptoms were predominant, in others the usual clinical feature of infantile paralysis was well marked.

In view of the negative results of examination of C.S. Fluid, I am inclined to think the majority if not all the cases were Polio-encephalomyelitis of either Cerebral or Spinal distribution, or a combination of the two.

Local Diseases.

In the class of local diseases the mortality from diseases of the brain and nervous system was 45, the average for ten years being 40·4; that from heart affections 42; the ten years' average being 38·2; that from diseases of the digestive organs 20, the average for ten years being 25·3; that from diseases of the respiratory organs 40, the ten years' average being 41·8; and that from malignant disease 28, the ten years' average being

Vaccination.

Through the courtesy of the Vaccination Officer, I am able to give figures relating to the last 17 years' experience in the District.

	Births.	Vaccinated.	Exemtions.	Insusceptible.	Removed.	Dead.	Postponed.
Average for 10 years 1897 to 1906	413·7	227·8	62·3	·4	9	41	13·8
1907	384	162	117	0	5	36	24
1908	364	83	213	1	5	20	33
1909	405	63	255	1	2	43	41
1910	358	53	229	0	3	23	50
1911	365	40	247	0	9	28	41
1912	342	56	246	0	0	14	32
1913	331	50	221	0	1	28	31

The figures in these columns apply only to those children registered during the year, a proportion of which still remains under the vaccination age.

We cannot ignore the fact that there is a considerable opposition to vaccination, in spite of improved methods, vaccination performed at the home, and the use of glycerinated lymph.

The number of cases vaccinated is only 15·1 per cent. and the number of exemptions is 66·7 per cent. of the total number of births registered, which figures do not speak well for the safety of the community.

As far as I am able to judge, vaccination is efficiently performed. It is, however, a matter of regret that the Act does not compel the private practitioner to vaccinate in four places as the public vaccinator is obliged to do. It would also, in my opinion, improve the efficiency of vaccination if the Government supplied lymph to all practitioners, inspected the work done, and paid the fees.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT UNDER ARTICLE XX.

During the year ended December, 1913, the following cases of Nuisance and other matters complained of were dealt with, comprising :—

	CASES
Defective or want of private drainage	24
Drains tested with smoke	12
Choked Sewers	1
Defective Water-closets	19
Privies converted into Water-closets	6
Accumulation of offensive matter	6
Fowls kept in back yard	3
Emitting black smoke from furnace chimney ..	4
Want of drain ventilation	3
Houses in a filthy condition	2
Nuisances arising from overcrowding	58
Defective water spouting	12
Defective roofs	6
Slaughter-house nuisance	2
Want of proper receptacle for stable manure ...	2
Offensive swill tubs...	4

	CASES
Want of proper ventilation ..	10
Want of proper paving in private yards attached to dwelling-houses ...	14
Want of proper privy or water-closet accommodation	6
Want of proper movable receptacles for ashes	118
Number of houses disinfected	117
Number of schools disinfected	14
Number of infected articles, bedding, etc., disinfected	2690

A considerable number of nuisances were promptly abated on their being intimated to the persons responsible.

There are several unexpired notices of nuisance remaining on the books not yet complied with.

Removal of Ashes and Nightsoil.

The Scavenging Department removed 4452 loads of house ashes and garbage compared with 4697 during the preceding year, and 55 loads of nightsoil compared with 41 the preceding year. 462 loads of shop refuse were removed.

The Council have instructed me to see that in future only proper movable covered galvanized iron receptacles are provided, but in the absence of the necessary bye-law, I find a difficulty in carrying the same into effect.

Common Lodging-Houses.

There are 4 houses registered under the Common Lodging-houses Acts for the reception of 111 casual lodgers. The regulations approved by the Local Government Board for their management are being satisfactorily

observed. The Superintendent of Police continues to act as Assistant Sanitary Inspector in respect of Common Lodging-houses at a salary of £10 per annum.

Slaughter-Houses.

There are 7 premises situate at various points in the town licensed for occupation as Slaughter-houses.

Bakehouses.

There are 23 Bakehouses within the district, all of which were inspected half-yearly, and at other times as occasion required.

Petroleum Stores.

There are 6 Licenses in force for the keeping and sale of Petroleum that flash under 73 degrees Fahrenheit's thermometer (the maximum quantity stored never to exceed 100 gallons); 1 license for the storage of 1000 gallons of petroleum (wholesale only), and one for the keeping and sale of Calcium Carbide. There are also 2 private storehouses for the keeping of Petroleum under the Home Secretary's order.

Gas Supply.

The purity of the Gas supplied to the town was tested from time to time in the manner required by the 4th and 35th Vic., chap. 41. No impurity arising from the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen was shown by the test made at the Town Hall during the year.

Interments within the Town.

During the year ending December, 1913, 3 interments took place in the Burial Ground attached to St. Edward's Church, and 2 in the ground attached to Mount Pleasant Wesleyan Chapel. The provisions of the Orders in Council relating thereto were duly observed.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

During the year ending December, 1913, 4 Canal Boats were inspected within the Urban Sanitary District of Leek.

Dairies, Cow-Sheds and Milk-Shops Order, 1885.

There are 48 persons registered under the above Order. 20 are Milk-Shops, and the remainder Dairies and Cow-Sheds. There are 182 milch cows kept. All the said premises were inspected once during the year.

FRANK GREEN,

Sanitary Inspector.

Milk Supply.

The milk produced or sold in the town is generally of a good wholesome quality.

Food Supply.

The food supply of the town is generally good. The point on which any special comment is necessary is "*the*

lack of power for Inspector to require English meat slaughtered in any premises outside his own district to be submitted for inspection before exposing the same for sale." To best carry out the needs of a town situate as Leek is in the centre of a large agricultural district, "*it is absolutely essential that the Inspector if he has reason to believe to the satisfaction of myself that any beast has been slaughtered on account of sickness, etc., and is intended for food within the town, should have power to go to examine such animal at the place of slaughter, even though it be outside his district, if the same is to be prevented from being sold for human consumption within our district.*"

Water Supply.

The water supply is sufficient, wholesome, and free from risk of serious pollution.

River's Pollution.

I am not aware of any river pollution taking place within the district.

Sewerage and Drainage.

The portion of the district requiring drainage improvement to which I have referred in previous reports, viz. : (1) The west out-fall at Black Acres, has been completely remedied by the construction of a sewer from North Street to White's Bridge.

(2) The portion of the district known as Novi Lane and Abbott's Lane, upon which a number of houses now abut, has been dealt with by the Council extending the

deep sewer laid by a private owner, thereby enabling the whole of the existing premises (at present without proper drainage) situate at corner of Abbott's Lane and Novi Lane to drain into the same. The owners of the various premises are now taking steps to drain into same.

Sewage Disposal.

The new installation is working well and continues to give good results. The character of our crude sewage is of such unusual strength, that the sprinklers cannot deal with a sufficient quantity; in order that this may be done we require a special settling tank and an increased number of sprinklers.

Excrement Disposal.

The system in vogue for the disposal of excrement is mainly the water-carriage system, the remaining privies being gradually replaced by wash-down closets, either hand-flushed or furnished with flushing apparatus. There are 83 privies now in existence in the district, which is a reduction of 7 on last year's total.

Removal and Disposal of House and Trade Refuse.

The removal of house refuse is accomplished by the public scavengers employed by the Council, who make weekly rounds to collect the contents of 3,704 movable receptacles; otherwise where ashpits exist these are emptied on notice being given to the Authority. The

offensive uncovered ashpits are being abolished as quickly as possible. Suitable covers of tarpaulin are provided for the ashes carts. The shop refuse, consisting chiefly of paper and cardboard boxes, is now called for separately from the ashes, which greatly facilitates its collection.

The disposal of refuse consists in its being emptied on the "tip" at the sewage farm. It is covered with soil almost as it is tipped.

Statement regarding Housing Accommodation required by Article V of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910.

In continuation of my remarks on page 15 of the Annual Report of 1912.

The Council has since received the approval of the Local Government Board allowing them to adopt the Local Government Board's Model Bye-laws.

The Sanitary Committee had before them on March 12th, 1913, a further joint report as to the housing conditions, particularly with respect to overcrowding at that time; and they instructed us to keep the cases of overcrowding under observation for a period of twelve months and report again to them at the meeting to be held in March, 1914. The Sanitary Inspector has accordingly visited these cases from time to time with beneficial results.

The housing question may be described as less acute than it was, but still existing as a long-drawn-out

malady. The efforts of the builders have been stimulated to a certain extent, and some gain has been accomplished by judicious exchanges of houses; but I cannot say the condition has been adequately dealt with. This position is in part due to the failure of a firm of builders who had promised the erection of a large number of cottages.

Unless the builders rise to the occasion and seize the opportunity offered by the New Model Bye-Laws, they will undoubted invite an adequate Housing Scheme; for health considerations make it imperative to sweep out as rapidly as possible every overcrowded area, and to provide accomodation for those evicted.

The clearing of the area known as the "Cross Keys Area" has been commenced during the year.

The area known as "Getliffe's Yard," situate Court 5, Derby Street, has been under consideration from time to time during the year, and will probably soon be closed.

NUMBER OF DWELLING-HOUSES

Inspected under and for the purpose of		on Inspection considered unfit for human habitation.	represented to Authority with view to Closing Order being made.	for which Closing Orders were made.	in which defects were remedied without Closing Order.	put in order after Closing Order had been made.	No. of defects dealt with under Public Health Acts.
Section 17	Public Health Acts.						
314	131	0	0	0	4	0	314

Infantile Mortality.

The mortality for the year shows an unwelcome increase, the rate being 155·9 per 1000 births, as compared with 123 for the preceding 5 years.

It is a distressing fact that our general mortality remains so persistently high, and I admit on the face of it there are agencies at work having anything but a healthy influence on the community. The more one examines these evil agencies the more one feels convinced that in order to come to an accurate understanding of the underlying causes, one must start with those causes which begin to act not only on the birth of the child, but also those causes coming into action a few months before that date. Only in this manner can a true perspective be obtained.

The effects of a high infantile mortality do not automatically cease with the completion of the first year of life, but continue to act long after this period ; affecting to a very considerable extent those who may attain to adult life. Not only so, and this is a matter of great importance, the causes which produced death in the young infant, have a marked influence and leave a definite impression on those who survive, an impression for evil they rarely shake off, and in this way our mortality tables at various ages become unduly swollen.

With the object of throwing light on the causes in operation during the last 60 years in Leek, we have prepared a series of tables (see appendix) designed to show the principal causes of death : for much work in the preparation of these tables my thanks are due to the Sanitary Inspector, though it has been to him a labour of love.

If the foundation is wrong how can we expect the building to endure ? Infant mortality then may be looked on as a statistical foundation from which we

estimate the causes in operation during, and before, the first year, and where these causes are such as to prove fatal to the life of some infants, depend upon it they also make their mark on the child, the adolescent and the adult ; seeds having been sown in the individuals before their first birthday which render them susceptible to a host of diseases, more especially consumption and respiratory diseases. The tables show that during the 60 years respiratory diseases have claimed over 16 per cent of the total deaths.

So far we have dealt briefly with causes acting from the child's birth, this however is far from sufficient to explain the problem, we must look further back still, and there we have no difficulty in finding what is undoubtedly the chief cause of a heavy infant mortality, in the environment of the expectant mother. From the tables it will be clearly seen what a large share is occupied by prematurity, debility from birth, and atrophy or wasting. Taking prematurity alone for the year 1913, we record 14 deaths, no less than 8 occurring during the first week, and 12 falling within the first month. During the 60 years period 30 per cent. of all deaths were due to these causes.

It seems fairly certain that abortion and premature confinements are increasingly numerous, and there is no doubt that the chief cause of premature labour is associated with the employment of married women in the mills, in which they toil right up to the day of confinement.

During the year the silk trade has been exceptionally good, home-work has diminished owing to the working of the Insurance Act, but work in the mills

has increased and Leek experience has repeated itself, viz. : "Whenever the staple trade is good, infant mortality is always high."

There is little hope of providing a remedy until the law steps in to prohibit married women's work in the mills, either entirely, or at the least for three months preceding the birth of the child. I think from what has been here stated there will be little difficulty in appreciating the extremely important bearing this one factor has in causing an enormous wastage of child life ; but, I repeat, the mischief does not by any means end here, those surviving the first year must be traced, and it is found that many of them cannot weather the storm for more than a few years, others live longer but are never healthy individuals, and the whole of this weakly stock fill up the columns of our mortality tables years before they have any right to do so, evidence of a further waste of life and that at a costlier age, for many of these deaths occur on the threshold of manhood when the lives are of greater economic value to the community.

We have with good effect adopted the Notification of Births Act, the babies are visited and re-visited by Nurse Hall in a most indefatigable and painstaking manner, but to improve the health of the community we must begin our sanitary work before the child makes it appearance. Our birth rate is low and a diminishing quantity, therefore let us see to it that the quality is of the best, in order that the future community shall be built up of the best material. Prematurities and degenerates are assuredly wrong material for this race-building work, in fact no respectable cattle breeder would attempt to work on such lines.

It is our constant endeavour to abolish all insanitary conditions, to sweep away the poison centres of overcrowding, and to provide full and sufficient housing accommodation, but do not let us run away with the idea that having done these things the whole problem is solved. Put in a good foundation!

The conclusions based on our 60 years' Leek experience are repeated in all industrial centres where married women's labour is usual. This is well shown in a presidential address published in "Public Health," read by Dr. Hitchon, on January 14, and from which I take the following quotations :—

"The greatest evils produced by married women working in factories, are seen in the effects such work has upon them during the child-bearing period, and upon their offspring. The direct effects are miscarriages, still-birth, premature births, displacements of the uterus, constipation, and its vicious circle of after-effects.

Premature Births.—These occur very frequently in our manufacturing towns. Prematurity is one of the common causes given by medical men for the death of an infant. The chief causes of premature birth are much the same as those producing miscarriages, still-births, etc.

Overwork and want of proper and suitable food and sufficient rest and sleep, play a very important part in their causation. Dr. Chalmers, of Glasgow, our President for the year of the Parent Society, has pointed out that immaturity is frequently the result of the inefficient dietary of the mother.

At M.M. Schneider's works at Creusot, where provision in the nature of wages has been made, which

will allow the expectant mothers to devote themselves freely to their maternal duties, etc., and to cease work at the fifth month of pregnancy, a great reduction in infant mortality and in the number of premature births has taken place.

It would appear from the reports by Dr. Greenwood and Dr Robertson, that the employment of married women industrially *conduces to a lower birth-rate.*

Dr. Greenwood found that in Blackburn, the average number of children born alive to the mothers employed in the factories was nearly *two* children per mother; whereas the number of children born alive to those mothers not industrially employed, was more than *four* children per mother.

The greatest objection to the employment of married women in our factories, is due to the fact that such work militates against the natural feeding of their children.

This is brought about generally through overwork, etc. : her work in the mill, and on her return home, her household work, renders her quite unfit to give her child proper and sufficient milk, and consequently, when the time arrives at the birth of her child, that she should feed her infant naturally, she is unable, being physically unfit. The usual story is there is no milk, and in many cases this is only too true. Again, if the mother is capable, she shrinks from doing her duty, or, if she commences, she only continues to do so for a month or two, as she desires or is obliged to return to her work as soon as possible. The Factory Act prescribes that she cannot return to her work before a

month has elapsed after the birth of her child. In the cotton trade there is not much, if any, evasion of the law in this respect, but it is quite the custom of the mother to return to her work at the end of the month, and then, of course, if natural feeding has been performed up to this time, it is at once broken off, as it can no longer be performed, as no provision is made in the mills by which mothers can leave their work and feed their children at regular intervals. Artificial feeding has now commenced, with the baneful effects of which, you are all familiar.

If arrangements could be made at the factory, say a crêche provided, in order that the mother might have the opportunity of feeding her child naturally, few mothers could continue to do so, as the strain of factory work and her home work would so debilitate her health, that her milk, if she had sufficient, would not be suitable for her child.

Not only cannot the infant receive his natural food, but the elder children cannot receive the care and training that should be given to them by their mother.

Now what is the remedy for this unsatisfactory condition of affairs? I will quote to you a remark made by Dr. Woods Hutchinson. He says: "The best and most paying job that the community can set any mother at, is that of raising her own child to the highest pitch of efficiency and intelligence. Some day we will have the sense to pay her to do it, and feed herself well in the process; although the ultimate solution would be to give higher wages to the father."

Legislation.—Besides educating the mother, she must

be relieved of her work, which militates against satisfactory child-production. Mr. John Burns, in the course of his inaugural address to the Conference on Infant Mortality, said: "I put forward this modest proposal, that no married woman be allowed to work three months before her confinement, and I would support a proposal that no married woman be allowed to resume work till six months after it."

Legislation is required if this is to be successfully accomplished. Regulations, controlling the lifting of weights by women engaged in factory work, are wanted. The registration of still-births is necessary. and all still-births should be certified by medical men. Much useful information would be obtained if this were enforced. The State should enact that a pregnant woman should cease work three months before the birth of her child and should not be permitted to return to work for six months afterwards, and the State should provide the necessary financial assistance for the mother during this cessation from work.

At Rochdale, Messrs. Kelsall & Kemp, a well-known firm of woollen manufacturers, who have always shown a great interest in their workpeople, have a maternity scheme. For nine weeks previous to the woman's confinement they make an allowance of 10s. per week; for the first four weeks after her confinement, 3s. 6d. per week; and for the next four weeks, 10s. per week if her child be alive.

Much has been accomplished towards reducing the infant mortality of this country, and in this address I have endeavoured to show that the chance of the child's survival would be increased, and the physique of the

survivors also improved, if the State would rise to its responsibilities, and make provision for expectant working mothers."

To the Medical Officer of Health for the Leek Urban District.

During the last year, from January 1st to December 31st, 1913, 329 houses where births have occurred have been visited. Of these births four were twins, making a total of 333 infants. Eleven of these were still-born, and of the remaining 322 living babies, 127 were breast-fed, 55 breast and bottle or breast and hand-fed, and 133 entirely bottle-fed. Some died before any regular method of feeding was adopted.

In each house cards giving hints on "Infant Feeding" have been supplied, and in most cases these have been much appreciated, and the advice given thereon has been carefully carried out.

I have made 3,768 return visits, making a total of 4,097, in order to note the progress of the babies, and in many instances have found it necessary to give practical help in addition.

The mothers of 96 of these babies returned to their work at the mills at the end of the first or second month, giving their babies out to nurses. Amongst these nurses I have been pleased to notice there have been fewer of the old woman type than formerly.

There has been one notified case of ophthalmia among the babies born this year. This was visited three and

four times daily, and a perfectly satisfactory recovery resulted. In addition there have been 23 suspicious cases which were visited twice and three times daily, but these, responding quickly to treatment, speedily cleared up.

The Infant Weighing Machine is still most useful and there is certainly a marked improvement in the intelligent interest and pride the mothers take in the growth and development of their babies.

There have been seventeen illegitimate births. Of these three have died ; one at the end of three months (Hydrocephalus and Atrophy), two at the end of two months (Congenital Syphilis and Gastritis and Meningitis respectively).

There have been 34 deaths amongst children born this year. Nineteen, as seen from the appended list, were premature births. The peculiar malady resembling Cerebro Spinal Meningitis carried off some few of our most healthy, promising babies. The deaths are as follows :

Prematurity.

8 at the age of a few hours (three were twins).
3 ,, ,, eight days.
2 ,, ,, eighteen days (one twin).
1 ,, ,, nineteen days } (twins).
1 ,, ,, twenty days }
2 ,, ,, four weeks—both bottle-fed.
1 ,, ,, six weeks--bottle-fed.
1 ,, ,, two months—bottle-fed.

Meningitis.

2 at the age of four months—one breast, one bottle-fed.
2 ,, ,, two months—both bottle-fed.
1 ,, ,, eight weeks—breast-fed.
1 ,, ,, fourteen days—bottle-fed.

Congenital Causes.

1 at the age of three months *(Hydrocephalus)*—bottle-fed.
1 ,, ,, one month *(Malformation)*—breast-fed.
1 ,, ,, thirteen days *(Hæmorrhage)*—breast-fed.
1 ,, ,, two months *(Syphilis)*—bottle-fed.

Gastritis and Enteritis.

1 at the age of five months—bottle-fed.
1 ,, ,, four months—bottle-fed.

Broncho Pneumonia.

2 at the age of eight months—both bottle-fed.

Overlaid.

1 at the age of two months—breast-fed.

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L. HALL,
HEALTH VISITOR.

The following tables are compiled in the form required by the Local Government Board and the Staffordshire County Council.

J. MOUNTFORT JOHNSON, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

"TABLE I."—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years.

Mean Age at Death : Males. 42·3 years ; Females, 43·5 ; Persons, 42·9.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.				of Non-Residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.			Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	16534	367	...	22·1	277	16·7	9	1	52	141·6	269	16·2
1909	16610	412	...	24·8	324	19·5	17	2	60	145·6	309	18·6
1910	16682	358	...	21·4	274	16·4	9	3	42	120·1	268	16·0
1911	16710	365	..	21·7	269	16·0	13	6	44	120·5	262	15·6
1912	16757	342	341	20·3	282	16·8	11	8	28	87·9	279	16·6
1913	16945	331	327	19·2	280	16·5	18	12	52	155·9	274	16·1

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... ... } 1460.

Total population at all ages ... 16665
Number of Inhabited Houses ... 3796
Average number of Persons per House ... ... 4·39
} At Census of 1911.

"TABLE II."

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified During the Year 1913.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.								Cases Removed to Leek Isolation Hospital.
	At All Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Diphtheria including Membranous Croup	7		1	3	2	1			4
Erysipelas	9					4	4	1	.
Scarlet Fever	51		5	42	3		1	...	49
Phthisis (a) Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908.	49	1	1	1	10	22	13	1	...
Phthisis (b) Ditto 1911	...			...	..	.	..	...	...
Phthisis (c) Others	31	1	3	11	14	2	.	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	2	.			..		...	..
A. A. Poliomyelitis	6	..	5	1		..	..	.	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ...	4	1	2	1		..		...	1
Totals	159	5	17	59	29	29	18	2	55

Percentage of Total Removals to Hospital .. ..
Diphtheria, 57·1. Scarlet Fever, 96·0.

Leek Urban District Isolation Hospital.

Situate Ashbourne Road, in Leek Urban Area. 18 beds, 3 diseases can be treated concurrently.

Number of Patients in Hospital, January 1st, 1913			2
do.	do.	admitted during the year	55
do.	do.	discharged do.	45
do.	do.	died do.	0
do.	do.	in Hospital, December 31st, 1912	12

The average duration in hospital of each patient discharged or died was 43·5 days.

No Phthisis Sanatorium and Hospital Accommodation is provided, nor any Dispensary.

"TABLE III."

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1913.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes (Certified...	274	52	8	16	10	10	23	54	101	43
All causes (Uncertified	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping-cough ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	22	...	1	...	1	3	12	3	2	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	28	...	...	1	1	...	2	12	12	6
Meningitis	35	3	1	4	1	...	..	10	16	6
Organic Heart Disease	42	...	...	...	1	2	4	17	18	5
Bronchitis	18	4	...	2	...	...	...	3	9	1
Pneumonia (all forms).	19	7	2	...	2	...	1	3	4	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	7	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	2	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nephritis & Bright's Disease	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	22	21	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ..	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Suicide	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Defined Diseases	55	8	...	6	4	3	2	...	32	13
	274	52	8	16	10	10	23	54	101	43

"TABLE IV."

Infant Mortality.

1913. Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes—Certified	9	5	3	1	18	11	6	13	4	52
Uncertified										
Measles								1	1	2
Syphilis							1			1
Meningitis						1	2			3
Convulsions							1	1		2
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis		1			1					1
Bronchitis								4		4
Pneumonia (all forms)								4	3	7
Enteritis						2	2			4
Gastritis		1			1	2		1		4
Premature Birth	8	3	1		12	2				14
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	1		1	1	3	3		1		7
Teething								1		1
Suffocation						1				1
Liver Disease			1		1					1
	9	5	3	1	18	11	6	13	4	52

Nett Births in the year { Legitimate 306. Illegitimate 25 } Percentage of Illegitimate Births, 7 5

Nett Deaths in the year of { Legitimate infants 49. Illegitimnte infants 3. }

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

FOR THE YEAR 1913,

FOR THE

URBAN DISTRICT OF LEEK,

ON THE

Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector or Inspector of Nuisance.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
1	2	3	4
Factories ... ... (Including Factory Laundries)	17	6	
Workshops ... ... (Including Workshops Laundries)	48	4	
Workplaces ... ... (Other than Outworkers' Premises mentioned in Part 3 of this report)	29	...	...
	94	10	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
1	2	3	4	5
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	3	3	...	
Want of Ventilation	1	1	...	...
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances ...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient	6	6	...	
Unsuitable or Defective ...	...	...	...	...
Not Separate for Sexes ...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	10	...	...

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK *	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.									Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		
	Sending twice in the Year.			Sending once in the Year.						
	Lists.	Outworkers. †		Lists.	Outworkers.			Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.	
		Contractors	Workmen.		Contractors	Workmen.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Wearing Apparel—										
(1) Making, &c ...	2	...	...	4	...	128	...	...	...	..
(2) Cleaning & washing	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...

3.—HOME WORK, *continued.*

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLSOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110.)	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
(12)		(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
1	2
Dressmakers, Tailors, Milliners, and Hosiery Establishments	70
Bakehouses	23
Cabinet Makers, Joiners, Carriage Builders, Wheelwrights, and Woodcarvers	29
Boot, Shoe, and Clog Repairers	16
Blacksmiths, Cycle Repairers, Tinsmiths and Plumbers	20
Saddlers, Coopers, Painters, Sculptors, Timber Yards	7
Basket Makers, Rope Walks, Whiplash Making	4
Cardboard Box Making, Silk Balling, Silk Warehouses	20
Trimming Warehouse, Fire Lighting Shop	2
Total Number of Workshops in Leek	191

One Underground Bakehouse in use at end of year

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)		Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.H. Inspector of Factories:—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)		
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector, remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector	10
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	10
Other		
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—		
Certificates granted during the year...		
In use at the end of the year		1

J. MOUNTFORT JOHNSON, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

INFANT MORTALITY IN LEEK URBAN DISTRICT,

TABLE I.

Year.	Small Pox 1	Measles 3	Scarlet Fever 4	Diphtheria and Croup 5	Whooping Cough 6	Typhus 7	Erysipelas 8	Carbuncle 9	Influenza 10	Dysentary 11	Diarrhœa 12	Syphilis 15	Want of Breast Milk 16	Purpura 17	Thrush 18	Tabes Mesenterica 22	Phthisis 23	Hydrocephalus 25	Cephalitis 26	Convulsions 28	Brain Disease 29	Laryngitis 31	Bronchitis 32	Pneumonia 33	Enteritis 36	Hernia 39	Stricture of Intestines 41	Stomach Disease 42	Jaundice 44	Cystitis 48	Ulcer and Skin Disease 50	Premature Birth 51	Teething 54	Atrophy and Debility 55	Fracture & Contusion 56	Suffocation 58	Sudden, Not Specified 60	Total All Causes
1851	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	22	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	10	...	...	...	57
1852	...	1	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	15	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	7	2	11	1	3	...	73
1853	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	7	...	...	3	42
1854	...	4	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	2	9	2	...	2	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	5	15	...	...	2	84
1855	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	12	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	9	11	6	...	...	...	61
1856	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	2	1	4	1	2	...	10	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	12	...	...	...	62
1857	6	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	6	...	2	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	8	15	...	1	1	77
1858	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	7	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	16	...	...	1	49
1859	...	8	3	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	1	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	6	21	...	...	2	85
1860	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	3	...	3	...	6	...	1	4	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	7	6	...	1	...	54
1851-60	6	14	9	8	37	2	2	1	2	1	58	3	3	2	10	17	2	22	5	96	5	4	30	47	1	1	1	2	2	1	6	56	51	122	1	5	9	644

TABLE II.

Year.	1 Small Pox	3 Measles	4 Scarlet Fever	5 Diphtheria and Croup	6 Whooping Cough	7 Typhus	8 Erysipelas	12 Diarrhœa	14 Other Zymotics	15 Syphilis	18 Thrush	19 Dropsy	22 Tabes Mesenterica	23 Phthisis	25 Hydrocephalus	26 Cephalitis	28 Convulsions	29 Brain Disease	31 Laryngitis	32 Bronchitis	33 Pneumonia	40 Ileus	44 Jaundice	46 Nephritis	47 Diabetes	49 Joint Disease	52 Ulcer and Skin Disease	51 Premature Birth	52 Spina Bifida	54 Teething	55 Atrophy and Debility	58 Suffocation	60 Sudden, Not Specified	Total All Causes.
1861	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	9	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	12	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	6	11	...	...	63
1862	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	14	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	1	9	...	1	54
1863	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	7	1	3	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	13	...	...	48
1864	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	12	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	11	1	...	51
1865	1	1	...	1	8	...	...	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	7	13	1	1	68
1866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	5	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	5	11	...	1	56
1867	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	10	...	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	8	...	...	46
1868	...	10	2	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	13	...	...	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	7	7	1	1	66
1869	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	4	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	1	6	...	1	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	8	2	2	6	...	4	52
1870	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	1	10	...	...	6	11	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	5	11	...	1	69
1861-70	1	14	5	5	16	1	1	60	1	4	9	2	9	1	20	4	97	2	5	35	55	2	2	1	1	2	4	57	7	38	100	3	9	573

TABLE III.

Year.	Measles 3	Scarlet Fever 4	Whooping Cough 6	Erysipelas 8	Diarrhœa 12	Remittent Fever 13	Syphilis 15	Thrush 18	Cancer 20	Scrofula 21	Tabes Mesenterica 22	Phthisis 23	Hydrocephalus 25	Cephalitis 26	Convulsions 28	Brain Disease 29	Bronchitis 32	Pneumonia 33	Enteritis 36	Peritonitis 37	Ulceration of Intestines 38	Jaundice 44	Nephritis 46	Ulcer and Skin Disease 50	Premature Birth 51	Spina Bifida 52	Teething 54	Atrophy and Debility 55	Suffocation 58	Sudden, Not Specified 60	Total All Causes.
1871			6		5		2	1			2		2	1	5		10	3		1			1		3	2	1	15		1	61
1872		7	1		1	1	1	1			1		4		8		3	4			1	1			1	1	2	13		1	52
1873	9		4		7					2	5		1	2	11		15	5				1			7		5	14	1	1	90
1874				1							1		2		10		8	4	3						3			13			45
1875			13		7							1	3		12		4	6				1			6		1	17	1	2	71
1876	2		2		3						2				16		9	5							4		3	11		2	59
1877	6		1		2		1		1						17		3	5							1	1	2	11			51
1878	7		9		9			1					1	3	18		2	9								1	2	11		2	78
1879	1		1		5		1	1					5	2	11	1	9	5				2			8		3	19		1	78
1880	1		1		8		1	1			1		1		15		9	11	1		1			2	5	1	1	23		1	84
1871-80	26	7	41	1	47	1	6	5	1	2	12	1	19	8	123	1	72	57	4	1	2	5	1	2	38	6	20	150	2	11	672

TABLE IV.

Year.	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Croup	Whooping Cough	Erysipelas	Diarrhœa	Syphilis	Thrush	Tabes Mesenterica	Hydrocephalus	Cephalitis	Apoplexy	Convulsions	Brain Disease	Heart Disease	Laryngitis	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Gastritis	Enteritis	Peritonitis	Stomach Disease	Jaundice	Ulcer and Skin Disease	Premature Birth	Spina Bifida	Teething	Atrophy and Debility	Burns and Scalds	Sudden, Not Specified	Total All Causes
	3	4	5	6	8	12	15	18	22	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	35	36	37	42	44	50	51	52	54	55	57	60	
1881	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	11	..	...	...	2	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	..	2	22	1	...	60
1882	...	...	1	5	1	8	1	...	1	2	1	...	9	...	...	...	8	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	25	...	...	82
1883	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	1	1	...	2	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	13	...	...	49
1884	3	...	...	1		5	...	1	...	...	...	...	23	3	...	1	5	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	4	15	...	...	75
1885	...	1	..	...	...	7	...	...	1	..	...	...	12	5	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	..	2	16	..	2	59
1886	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	7	3	1	...	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	2	4	12	...	...	54
1887	8	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	...	1	...	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	13	...	...	69
1888	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	10	...	...	...	8	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	13	...	4	51
1889	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	5	2	...	1	6	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	2	3	8	...	1	49
1890	9	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	2	1	...	...	12	1	...	...	5	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	9	1	3	7	...	1	64
1881-90	20	2	1	13	1	46	5	2	5	12	1	1	119	15	3	2	54	66	2	5	3	3	2	1	46	7	22	144	1	8	612

TABLE V.

Year.	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Croup	Whooping Cough	Influenza	Diarrhœa	Other Zymotics	Syphilis	Tabes Mesenterica	Phthisis	Hydrocephalus	Cephalitis	Convulsions	Brain Disease	Laryngitis	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Gastritis	Enteritis	Peritonitis	Stomach Disease	Jaundice	Nephritis	Ulcer and Skin Disease	Premature Birth	Spina Bifida	Teething	Atrophy and Debility	Fracture & Contusion	Burns and Scalds	Suffocation	Sudden, Not Specified	Total All Causes.
	3	4	5	6	10	12	14	15	22	23	25	26	28	29	31	32	33	35	36	37	42	44	46	50	51	52	54	55	56	57	58	60	
1891	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	1	...	5	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	9	..	...	...	1	51
1892	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	..	1	2	1	15	1	...	5	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	9	...	1	...	...	65
1893	5	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	9	3	1	2	5	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	6	1	3	14	...	...	...	...	59
1894	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	3	...	1	9	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	1	22	1	...	...	...	71
1895	2	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	1	1	4	12	1	10	...	1	...	...	1	12	1	...	17	...	...	...	1	80
1896	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	2	1	3	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	47
1897	1	...	...	8	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	1	...	1	2	7	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	54
1898	3	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	1	...	1	2	7	...	...	6	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	59
1899	3	...	...	...	2	3	...	3	3	...	4	...	3	...	2	3	7	...	12	1	1	1	...	...	7	1	1	16	...	...	...	...	73
1900	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	6	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	2	18	...	...	2	0	60
1891-1900	21	1	1	17	7	20	1	9	11	2	18	4	64	8	7	40	70	7	50	1	5	2	1	2	92	5	17	130	1	1	2	2	619

Table VI.

Year.	Small Pox 1	Chicken Pox 2	Measles 3	Diphtheria and Croup 5	Whooping Cough 6	Erysipelas 8	Influenza 10	Diarrhœa 12	Syphilis 15	Phthisis 23	Other Tubercular Dis. 24	Convulsions 28	Brain Disease 29	Heart Disease 30	Laryngitis 31	Bronchitis 32	Pneumonia 33	Other Respiratory Dis. 34	Gastritis 35	Enteritis 36	Peritonitis 37	Stricture of Intestines 41	Pancreas Disease 43	Jaundice 44	Liver Disease 45	Ulcer and Skin Disease 50	Premature Birth 51	Other Malformation 53	Teething 54	Atrophy and Debility 55	Suffocation 58	Accidents 59	Total All Causes.
1901	...	...	...	1	10	1	...	2	1	...	1	6	...	...	1	6	6	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	8	2	6	68
1902	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	2	5	1	1	1	4	2	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	20	...	...	70
1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	7	11	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	10	...	1	56
1904	1	...	3	...	5	...	...	7	1	...	1	1	7	1	...	6	4	1	6	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	9	...	1	9	...	...	71
1905	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	6	5	1	...	3	...	...	4	4	1	1	...	1	2	...	13	...	1	4	...	...	51
1906	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	3	1	...	1	4	1	...	...	7	...	...	2	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	4	...	...	49
1907	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	3	...	11	2	...	4	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	1	...	56
1908	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	1	3	...	6	3	...	3	8	2	4	...	...	...	1	8	1	...	2	...	...	52
1909	...	...	7	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	1	4	...	3	...	...	3	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	3	...	4	...	...	59
1910	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	6	...	2	2	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	8	...	...	43
1901-10	1	1	25	1	31	1	1	22	7	1	10	43	22	19	2	55	30	6	26	49	4	16	1	1	2	1	99	9	3	76	3	7	575

TABLE VII.

Showing Cause of Death during each of the Ten Years 1850 to 1910 of every Infant under One Year, within the Urban District of Leek.

Class Number

One. — Divided into Orders.

Period of Ten Years.	Small Pox	Chicken Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Croup	Whooping Cough	Typhus	Erysepilas	Carbuncle	Influenza	Dysentery	Diarrhœa	Remittent Fever	Other Zymotics	Syphilis	Want of Breast Milk	Puerpura	Thrush
Order	1														2	3		4
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1851—1860	6	...	14	9	8	37	2	2	1	2	1	58	...	...	3	3	2	10
1861—1870	1	...	14	5	5	16	1	1	...	...	...	60	..	1	4	...	...	9
1871—1880	...	...	26	7	...	41	...	1	...	...	...	47	1	...	6	...	...	5
1881—1890	...	...	20	2	1	13	...	1	...	...	...	46	...	...	5	...	...	2
1891—1900	...	...	21	1	1	17	...	...	...	7	...	20	...	1	9	...	...	...
1901—1910	1	1	25	...	1	31	...	1	...	1	...	22	...	...	7	...	...	...
1851—1910	8	1	120	24	16	155	3	6	1	10	1	253	1	2	34	3	2	26
Totals of Orders	601														34	5		26
Totals of Classes	666																	

Two. — Divided into Orders. **Three.** — Divided into Orders.

Period of Ten Years.	Dropsy	Cancer	Scrofula	Tabes Mesenterica	Phthisis	Other Tubercular Dis.	Hydrocephalus	Cephalitis	Apoplexy	Convulsions	Brain Disease	Heart Disease	Laryngitis	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Dis.	Gastritis	Enteritis	Peritonitis	Ulceration of Intestines	Hernia	Ileus	Stricture of Intestines	Stomach Disease	Pancreas Disease	Jaundice	Lung Disease	Nephritis	Diabetes	Cystitis	Joint Disease	Ulcer and Skin Diseases
Class	Two							Three																								
Order	1		2					1				2	3				4											5			6	7
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1851—1860	...	...	...	17	2	...	22	5	...	96	5	...	4	30	47	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	6
1861—1870	2	...	...	9	1	...	20	4	...	97	2	...	5	35	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	4
1871—1880	...	1	2	12	1	...	19	8	...	123	1	...	...	72	57	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	2
1881—1890	...	...	...	5	...	...	12	1	1	119	15	3	2	54	66	...	2	5	3	...	..	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
1891—1900	...	...	...	11	2	...	18	4	...	64	8	...	7	40	70	...	7	50	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2
1901—1910	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	43	22	19	2	55	30	6	26	49	4	...	...	.	16	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1
1851—1910	2	1	2	54	7	10	91	22	1	542	53	22	20	286	325	6	35	109	9	2	1	2	17	10	1	14	2	3	1	1	2	16
Totals of Orders	3		164					618				22	637				202											5			2	16
Totals of Classes	167							1502																								

Four. — Divided into Orders. **Five.**

Period of Ten Years.	Premature Birth	Spina Bifida	Other Malformations	Teething	Atrophy and Debility	Fracture and Contusion	Burns and Scalds	Suffocation	Accidents	Sudden (Not Specified)	Total All Causes.
Class	Four					Five					
Order	1				2						
	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	
1851—1860	56	...	...	51	122	1	...	5	...	9	644
1861—1870	57	7	...	38	100	...	...	3	...	9	573
1871—1880	38	6	...	20	150	...	...	2	...	11	672
1881—1890	46	7	...	22	144	...	1	...	...	8	612
1891—1900	92	5	...	17	130	1	1	2	...	2	619
1901—1910	99	...	9	3	76	...	...	3	7	...	575
1851—1910	388	25	9	151	722	2	2	15	7	39	3695
Totals of Orders	573				722						
Totals of Classes	1295					65					3695

TABLE VIII.

Showing Numbers and Percentages of Chief Causes of Deaths under One Year, From 1851 to 1910.

Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
Measles.. ... (31) ..	120	3·2	528	14·2		
Whooping Cough (2) ...	155	4·1				
Diarrhœa ... (12) ...	253	6·8				
Convulsions ... (28) .	512	14·6	1262	34·1	3051	82·5
Bronchitis .. (32)	286	7·7				
Pneumonia .. (33) ..	325	8·7				
Enteritis ... (36) ...	109	2·9				
Premature Birth (51) ..	388	10·5	1261	34·1		
Teething .. (53) ..	151	4·0				
Atrophy & Debility (54) ..	722	19·5				

Total Number of Deaths from All Causes under One Year ... 3695
Number of Deaths not included in Table above... ... 644